

further steps would be taken for the performance of the work.

Mr. Hawkes complained of being thus shut out of moving his amendment, and gave notice that, at the next court, he should move that the order for the works in question be rescinded.

### New Books.

*Rome, in its Ancient Grandeur; presenting the Architectural Antiquities of the Imperial City.* By ANTOINE DESGODETZ. With Notes, Architectural, Classical, and Historical. Under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR. Sherwood, Paternoster-row. Nos. 1 to 10.

AND the present run on pointed architecture, when there really seems a probability of students forgetting the classical style altogether, we gladly welcome this singularly cheap edition of Desgodetz's well known work, now being published in fortnightly parts.

It consists of a series of examples selected from the remains of the most celebrated edifices of ancient Rome, with admeasurements, details, descriptions, and every requisite for the instruction of the artist.

The plates exhibit a series of temples, porticos, triumphal arches, baths, amphitheatres; their elevations, profiles, sections, and plans; including a collection of architectural ornaments.

The original work resulted, as many of our readers know, from an expedition sent out by the French government, in the reign of Louis XIV. Every subject is measured with accuracy, and the work has always held a high rank.

This edition is wholly rewritten. Desgodetz occupies a full half of his work in his remarks on his competitors: this is now entirely omitted as being needless; again, the former edition, in folio (published originally at a high price), was half occupied by the French version of Desgodetz: this is now expunged.

The measurements were formerly in the French standard, which is to the English scale as 12.788 to 12.000, therefore greatly puzzling to the English student or architect: this is obviated now completely. Inability to comprehend his admeasurements has prevented the work from obtaining the same estimation and patronage in England that it has on the continent.

Our student-friends cannot better spend a shilling every fortnight than in purchasing this work. Each number contains three engravings and two pages of letter-press.

### Miscellaneous.

**DEALERS IN THE FINE ARTS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—A general meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Graves in the chair. A report, which was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Lambie, showed that the society had 6800, and upwards on the credit side. Office-bearers having been appointed, the Secretary remarked that it was extraordinary that, while butchers, poulterers, bricklayers, &c. &c. had Provident Institutions, a community so closely connected with the higher sphere of art should only now have awakened to the necessity or advantage of establishing such an institution; but he was delighted to think that, though at present in its infancy, the Institution, whose progress they had all so much at heart, was in a flourishing state, and promised an useful and beneficent maturity. Mr. John Scott gave 10*l.* 10*s.* as his life subscription at this meeting.

**INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**—The second meeting of the members of this institution was held at Birmingham, on Monday week. Some interesting papers were read on the fan-blast, the economy of introducing heated air into steam-boilers, &c. and the new Institution appears to be going on successfully.

**DURHAM CATHEDRAL.**—We have already alluded to recent works in Durham Cathedral, thought by one of our correspondents to be no improvement. We are now given to understand that the principal object has been to open the transept and nave as a real place of worship for the people. This is a novelty in English cathedrals deserving consideration.

**SCHOOLS IN CARDIFF.**—On Wednesday, in last week, the foundation-stone of a building which is to be devoted to the purpose of public schools, for the youth of both sexes of the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, was laid. The site was given by the Marquis of Bute. The building is in the old English style, built with the stone of the county, with freestone dressings, from designs furnished by Mr. George Clinton, of Cardiff, resident architect: Daniel Thomas, the builder. Tenders were advertised for, and the following is a list of those received:—

Thomas Reece .....	£895
John Dunn .....	897
John Whinstone .....	889
Daniel Thomas (accepted) ..	885
Pryce Davies .....	855
Nash Jones .....	820

A correspondent complains much of the course pursued by the Diocesan Society of Llandaff. He says:—"It is well known that the Diocesan Church Building Societies, established in each diocese, have an architect to examine and report upon all plans or designs submitted for aid to such society from the different parishes, the latter employing whom they choose as their architect. Now the diocese of Llandaff, about twelve months since, established one in this diocese, but desiring to be more absolute than the other societies, have appointed, besides a consulting architect (to which there can be no objection), a very young man, a son of one of the clergy of Llandaff Cathedral, as their architect, whose duty it is to provide all plans, specifications, and superintend all churches, chapels, &c., in the whole diocese, to the exclusion of all others."

**THE GREY FRIARS, READING.**—The Grey Friars Estate, Reading, was formerly the site of the buildings belonging to a religious foundation of the order of St. Francis, of which the church is the only portion in any tolerable state of preservation, and that is used as the "Bridewell." The estate has been purchased by a townsman, and is being laid out for building purposes, under the superintendence of Mr. Poulton. In some necessary excavation on the estate, various parts of the original buildings have been discovered. The ruins are roughly built of chalk and flint, and at present about 3 feet above the ground, but the level of the flooring is not yet reached: for on the west, at a much lower level, we find the remains of a buttress, or arch-pier, with the three sides of a splayed plinth perfect. Encaustic paving in a very perfect condition, fragments of tracery, &c., and a corbel head well carved, but much mutilated, have been found, and most of these indicate the building to have been erected subsequently to the church, which is middle-pointed, and has been already described in our pages.

**INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.**—On Saturday and Monday last, conversations were given by the Institute, and were very fully attended by artists and lovers of art. A very interesting collection of works of art filled the walls and tables, including Etty's fine picture "Cleopatra" (which report says is going out of the country); the first picture exhibited by MacIver at the Royal Academy (in 1833), "Mokanna unravelling his features to Zelic" (a splendid piece of colour); a capital collection of sketches by Mr. Pyne, &c., &c. Mr. L. Pockock contributed some fine specimens of Turner and Hunt. If Mr. MacIver would now exercise his early knowledge of colour, in conjunction with his present power over form and cultivated imagination, he would be the first living artist of our time.

**BIRMINGHAM METAL MARKET.**—This market suffers considerably from the continued depression of the money market, and business in all metals has been very limited. Copper is dull, and tin equally so; the general impression is that this article will be much lower ere long. Spelter barely maintains its price. Tin plates are firm, but the demand is exceedingly flat.—*Birmingham Journal.*

**COMPETITION DESIGNS FOR TERMINUS AT NEWHAVEN.**—The first premium of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company of 100*l.* has been awarded by the directors to Messrs. J. W. and W. A. Papworth; and the second, of 50*l.* to Mr. Martin Stutely, for their competition designs for the company's terminus at Newhaven.

**DISPATCH.**—The following instance of dispatch in the execution of an order is not unworthy of being chronicled. It shows how much can be accomplished in the course of even a few hours by effective machinery, convenience, and a complete establishment, in every department of the business, of expert and willing workmen. On Thursday last an order was received by Messrs. Banks, Foster, and Co., of Keswick, by the London mail, which reaches that town a little before mid-day; but as the locomotive engine by which the letters in that place are conveyed from house to house is not on Mr. Crampton's principle, the order in question would probably not reach its destination, a distance of about 150 yards from the post-office, much before four o'clock in the afternoon! When the order came to hand there was not a single pencil of the kind required—"Slate in cedar"—in stock, and fifty gross were wanted in London at an early hour on Saturday morning, otherwise they would be useless. The work was set about instantly. The unsightly pieces of stone were cut into the required cantlings; the wood was cut up, and grooved to receive the pieces of slate, but before a sufficient quantity of "grooves" and slate were ready to put into the hands of the "fitters-in," six o'clock had arrived. Shortly after that hour, however, the fitters-in commenced their portion of the work, and before three o'clock on Friday morning, the whole were fitted-in and glued together! The men resumed their work at the usual hour on Friday morning, and immediately commenced with the various processes of rounding, polishing, cutting into the required lengths, stamping, tying up in labelled packages of a dozen each, and finally into parcels of half a gross each, the whole of which operations were gone through with perfect ease, and the fifty gross, or 7,500 pencils, were dispatched by the mid-day mail to Kendal, from whence they would be forwarded by the mail train to London the same evening, and thus reach the metropolis on Saturday morning some hours before the usual hum of business was heard in the streets of that great city! So much for what can be accomplished by the extraordinary powers of water and steam! By the aid of the former, upwards of 7,000 pencils are carried through their various processes in one establishment and completed within sixteen hours; and by the still more marvellous power of the latter, the said pencils are conveyed from Keswick to London in the short space of fourteen hours.—*Cumberland Packet.*

**DOMESTIC LUXURIES IN ROME.**—My bedroom door and window open upon a terraced garden, at least forty feet above the street, full of orange and lemon trees, magnolias, myrtles, oleanders, and camelias, roses, and violets, in bloom; a fountain of the aqua felice trickles, under the superintendence of a statue, into a marble shell, and thence escapes under the garden. The view from thence of the eternal city, and its beautiful girdle of hills, surpasses all description, and the twin towers of the Trinita rise close to it up into the blue sky, which looks through beily arches as through windows, down into my sleeping-room. The coloured tiles of all our ante-rooms and passages enchant me; so do the gay-painted ceilings. The little room where I bathe is a perfect delight to me, with its Latin inscription on the lintel, its marble bath, its walls covered with fresco cupids and dolphins, and altars with flames, and baskets with flowers, all strung together by waving patterns of wreaths and garlands.—*Mrs. Butler's "Year of Consolation."*

**TO REMOVE GLASS FROM OLD SASHES.**—Sir, I send you another way of effecting the above. Take the sashes and lay them singly on a stable dung heap, cover them with dung and straw, as taken from the stable, from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness: in one week the putty will be soft. Take them out and saw the sashes apart at the corners. The sash may then be taken away from the glass with ease. I have cut up a number of old sashes in this way without breaking a pane.—*J. C.*

**LONDON SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**—The evidence recently taken relative to the management of the school is printed, and will be laid before the House of Commons in a few days. It is very voluminous, and contains much curious matter.